

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.
Smoked HAMS.
Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.
Assorted SYRUPS.
COTTAGE'S TABLE FRUITS.
ASPARAGUS.
Queen OLIVES.
Sausage MEAT.
CAVIAR.
Potted MEATS.
MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.
Eagle Brand MILK.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Green CORN.
Baked BEANS.
BROWN.

COOKING AND PARLOUR
STOVES.

AGATE IRON WARE COOKING
UTENSILS.
WROUGHT IRONS.
CHARCOAL IRONS.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
NONPAREIL KEROSENE OIL.

WINES, &c.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, Pils. & Qts. @
811 and 812.
CUP CHAMPAGNE, Pils. & Qts. @ 812
and 814.
SACONNE'S SHERRY.
SACONNE'S INVALID PORT.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
JAMESON'S WHISKY.
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
HEBBERLY'S CHERRY CORDIAL.
ASSORTED LEQUEURS.
DRAUGHT, ALE and PORTER.

OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1268

To-day's Advertisements.

LETTERS PATENT.

In the Matter of the Petition of THOMAS WILKINS, of 10 Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, in the County of Surrey, England, for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong, of an Invention for an Improved Explosive Compound, for which Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent were granted on the 6th day of August, 1884, to the said THOMAS WILKINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petition, Specification and Declaration required herein by Ordinance No. 14 of 1882, have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and that it is the intention of the said THOMAS WILKINS, his duly authorized Agents and Attorneys, to apply at the Sitting of the Executive Council hereinafter mentioned for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the said Colony of Hongkong of the above-named Invention. And NOTICE is hereby also given, that a Sitting of the Executive Council, before whom the matter of the said Petition will come for decision, will be held in the Council Chamber, at the Government Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, 1886, at 2.30 p.m.

THOMAS WILKINS,

by
SHARP, JOHNSON & STOKES,
His Agents and Attorneys.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1803

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE GROUND will be open for Practice and Law Tennis on MONDAY, the 27th Instant.

GENTLEMEN desiring to propose New Members will find Lists for that purpose in the Hongkong Cricket and Cricket Pavilion.

The Opening Match "11 a.m." will be played on the 1st and 2nd October. Interested Players will please sign their Names on the Lists, which are also lying in the Hongkong Cricket and Cricket Pavilion.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1811

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pudding Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1886, at 12 of the Clock, Noon, when the subject of Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of September, 1886, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.
That Article No. 17 in the Articles of Association be altered by eliminating therefrom the figures \$100,000, where they appear twice therein and substituting for each figure, the figures \$150,000.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Dated 20th day of September, 1886. 1809

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship Yangtze, Captain F. Schurz, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 21st Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1810

FOR KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.
VIA SHANAHAI.

The Danish Steamship Dannebrog, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 21st Inst., at 6 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1813

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamship Para Chon Kiao, Capt. W. E. WATSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1805

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
The Co.'s Steamship Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 24th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1812

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA FOCHOW.
The Co.'s Steamship Captain CHOW, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 25th September, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1806

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co.'s Steamship Captain SCHULZ, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1807

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW CHEWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship Captain JACKSON, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 28th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1808

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 30th Instant.

This Steamer has superior First-class Accommodation for Saloon Passengers and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1804

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.
WE HAVE TO-DAY ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OF OUR FIRM at this port.
W. HEWETT & Co.
16, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1802

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at 12 O'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year 1885, and for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 23rd Instant to the 2nd Proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1814

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALEX. MCNEIL, American ship, Capt. G. W. David.—Messageries Maritimes.
ANNIE H. SMITH, American ship, Capt. R. B. Brown.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
BILLY SIMPSON, British barque, Capt. F. A. Brown.—Captain.

BORVI, Norwegian barque, Captain Ch. Henriksen.—Melchers & Co.
GALATHEA, British ship, Captain William Colville.—Borneo Co., Ltd.
GEORGE CURTIS, American ship, Capt. T. Sprout.—Master.

GRANDER, American ship, Captain T. H. Evans.—Melchers & Co.
HARVEY, American ship, Captain Wm. Taylor.—Order.

HYDRA, German barque, Capt. O. Bing.—Siemssen & Co.
J. D. PETERS, American ship, Capt. G. A. Lane.—Messageries Maritimes.
J. E. BOWMAN, American ship, Captain John A. Plum.—Chinese.

LORNA DOON, British barque, Lynde.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
MOUNT LEBANON, Amer. barque, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
RUBINSON, British barque, Captain Jas. Neave.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
September 18 1886:—
Johann Carl, German schooner, 144, G. P. Boyan, Amoy September 15, Ballast.—BLACKHEAD & Co.

September 19:—
Gerd, German steamer, from Whampoa. Olympia, German steamer, from Whampoa.
Yangtze, British steamer, from Whampoa.

Teheran, British steamer, 2,600, F. H. Seymour, Yokohama September 12, Mail and General.
Gungah, British steamer, 1,157, C. H. Moller, Newchwang September 7, and H. Moller, General.—WYLER & Co.
Teichow, British steamer, 800, J. Newton, Bangkok September 13, General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

British steamer, 331, C. Koch, Pakhoi Sept. 15, and Heliow 18, General.—KWONG TAI LOON.
Don Juan, Spanish steamer, 654, Jose M. Martinez, Manila September 10, General.—BRANDAO & Co.
Jacob Christensen, Norwegian steamer, 1,107, G. Bjerk, Rangoon September 14, Genl.—CHRISTENSEN KAISER.

Baykates, British str., 1,300, J. Edwards, Saigon September 13, Rice and Paddy.—RUSSELL & Co.
September 20:—
Zafro, British steamer, 676, R. M. Talbot, Manila Sept. 17, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 1,877, Davies, London July 21, and Singapore September 13, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Leaked Monarch, British steamer, 800, W. H. Burgess, New York July 27, and Singapore September 13, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Amoy, British steamer, 814, R. Kohler, Shanghai September 17, General.—STRAUSS & Co.
Sofia, Spanish 3-m. schooner, 626, Leiria, Manila September 2, Wood.—LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.
SEPTEMBER 20, 1886.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Price.	Position.	Per Cent.	Balance.	Forward.	Last Dividend.	Quantity of Balance.
BANKS.									
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	60,000	125	all	1,500,000	111,760.34	60 div. 4 years to June 30, 86	167 % prem.		
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	214	5	100,000	625,450.38	20 p. sh. for 1885	118		
INSURANCES.									
Yangtze Insurance Company, Ltd.	8,000	25	all	50,000	3,059.76	for 8 yr. Dec. 31, 1884	118		
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd.	10,000	250	25	675,000	439,089.41	831 p. sh. 8/6			
China Trade Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	82	5	648,000	187,624.32	20 p. sh. 8/6	ex div.		
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000	250	5	153,000	455,214.43	10 p. sh. for 1885	117		
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.	1,600	1,000	20	28,711.5	2,938.89	5 % for 1885	118		
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	250	5	1,000,000	283,482.55	7.50 for 83/4			
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	100	20	556,700	228,811.07	6 for 1881	118		
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.									
H.K. and M. Steamship Co., Ltd.	8,000	100	all	130,000	12,850.74	3 1/2 half year 30/6	64 % prem., buyers		
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	50	all	86,764.16	402.23	12 year end 12/30/85	118		
Liao-Ching S. N. Company, Limited.	18,387	10	10	—	4,387.59	7 % for 1885	118		
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	3,500	100	all	—	—	—	25 discount		
MISCELLANEOUS.									
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	12	all	18,000	5,701.45	7 1/2 half year and 2 1/2 bonus for 1885	111 1/2 % prem.		
H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited.	5,100	10	all	—	1,527.31	10 and 2 1/2 bonus for 1885	112		
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	1,900	10	all	—	1,321.41	86 half year 30/6	110		
China Sugar Company, Limited.	9,000	10	all	—	13,451.5	10 p. sh. 1885	110		
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.	5,000	25	all	—	1,125.30	12 p. sh. 1885	110		
Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd.	6,000	5	all	—	6,000	120	ex div.		
Lunze Sugar Company, Limited.	7,000	10	all	—	1,004.52	3 1/2	110		
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.	5,000	5	all	—	—	—	110		
Selangore Tin Mining Co. (S'hai).	3,500	100	all	—	—	—	110		
Punjab & Sindh Sugar Co., Ltd.	40,000	10	5	—	—	—	110		
H'kong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3,000	50	all	—	—	—	110		
H. & M. Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	4,000	50	all	—	—	—	110		
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.	3,800	100	all	—	372.80	54 p. sh. 1885	112 1/2 buyers		
LOANS.									
Chinese Imperial 1881	8,657	71	5/8	all	—	—	—		
" " 1884	2,700	500	all	8	—	—	—		
" " 1884	2,700	500	all	8	—	—	—		
Chinese Imp. (Ch. Bank Loan) 1885	2,700	500	all	8	—	—	—		

A. G. STOKES, Share Broker.

DEPARTURES.

September 19:—
Antenor, for Amoy and Shanghai.
Saltee, for Haiphong.
Thales, for Coast Forts.
Kwing Lee, for Shanghai.
Deima, for Saigon.
September 20:—
China, for Mantung.
Farlane, for Bangkok.
Gerda, for Chefoo.
Kring Alexander, for Shanghai.

OPENED.
J. D. Peters, for New York.
Soo how, for Heliow and Pakhoi.
Cambodia, for Yokohama.
Lhena, for Heliow and Haiphong.
Welle, for Heliow and Pakhoi.
Marie, for Haiphong.
Glow show-fo, for Saigon.

PASSINGERS.
Arrived.
Per Teheran, for Hongkong: from Yokohama, Messrs G. Brown, E. O. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. D. Wilson and Euro-Asian, Mr. G. P. Wilson and servant, Mr. Lo-ang Wing Toh, Mrs. Wong Tai, Mr. Wan Kai, and Mr. W. E. Peel; from Biogo, Messrs E. J. Parkyn, von Horndorf, Mr. and Mrs. Ah Pun and children, Capt. Edwards; from Nagasaki, Lieut. C. W. Stuart; from Yokohama, Mr. Okada; from Maradilla; from Biogo, Mr. M. Kawabata.

Per Gungah, from Chefoo, &c., 2 Europeans, and 4 Chinese.
Per Teichow, from Bangkok, 22 Chinese.
Per Soochow, from Biogo, 47 Chinese.
Per Don Juan, from Manila, Mr. Ramon Gonzalez, Mr. Enrique Gonzalez, and 32 Chinese.
Per Euphrates, from Saigon, 10 Chinese.
Per Soochow, from London, &c., 30 Chinese.
Per Amoy, from Shanghai, 3 Europeans, and 30 Chinese.

Per Diamante, for Amoy, 16 Chinese, and 5 children; for Manila, Messrs W. J. Watkins and C. T. Milburn, and 1 Chinese.
Per Soochow, from Biogo, Mr. Wan Tai Shan; for Amoy, Mr. Donaldson; for Fochow, Mr. and Mrs. Brown; Taylor and child, and Mr. Butler.
Per Antenor, for Shanghai, Mr. H. King-ston.

Per China, for Mantung, 10 Chinese.
Per Saltee, for Haiphong, 20 Chinese.
Per Farlane, for Bangkok, 1 European, and 2 Chinese.
Per Kwing Lee, for Shanghai, 1 European, and 68 Chinese.
Per Deima, for Saigon, 160 Chinese.
Per Prince Alexander, for Shanghai, 58 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per Soochow, for Heliow, 40 Chinese.
Per Cambodia, for Yokohama, 2 Europeans.
Per Iduna, for Heliow, 12 Chinese.
Per Soochow, for Biogo, 69 Chinese.
Per Marie, for Haiphong, 60 Chinese.
Per Glow-show-fo, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The Norwegian steamer Gungah Roff reports: Left Newchwang on the 7th inst., arrived Chefoo on the 8th inst., had strong wind and high sea, and on the 10th inst. strong Northerly winds high sea, so no cargo could come along side. Left Chefoo on 11th at 9 a.m., fine weather the first 3 days; then the winds changed to S.E., and from S.E. to W., strong wind and heavy rain. Entering the Formosa Channel, fine weather, light breeze, barometer 29° 69'. The British steamer Amoy reports: First part of Tang-yang light variable winds; and thence to Ockseu increasing wind with rain. At mid-night on the 18th inst., blowing a heavy gale with high sea, at 1.40 a.m. on the 19th inst., heavy rain, barometer 29° 69'. 3.30 kept ship course wind moderating; and thence to port light Northerly breezes with passing showers of rain.

The Spanish 3-masted schooner Sofia reports: Fine weather, and the Chief-mate the Captain, both died suddenly on the 19th inst., apparently from heart disease.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close:—
For SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.
Per Faktion, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 21st inst.
For KIVICHU, HANGZU.
Per F'vory, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 21st inst.
For AMOY and MANILA.
Per Don Juan, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 21st inst.
For SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.
Per Para Chon Kiao, at 1.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.
For YOKOHAMA & KOBE.
Per Cambodia, at 3.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.
For NARASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Per Teheran, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 25th inst.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.
Noon.—Fakien leaves for Swatow, &c. 4 p.m.—Yangtze leaves for Shanghai.
6 p.m.—Danish Monarch leaves for Kobé &c.
Glamorganshire leaves for Y'hama, &c.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, September 23:—
Goods per Steamer Anadyr unclaimed after Noon subject to rent and landing charges at 1 cent per package per diem.

THURSDAY, September 23:—
Transfer Books of The Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the 30th Instant, inclusive.
Transfer Books of The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., closed from this date to 2nd Proximo, inclusive.

SATURDAY, September 25:—
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., at the General Managers' office.
SUNDAY, September 26:—
Claims against the Prince Alexander must be sent in to Messrs Russell & Co., on or before this date.

MONDAY, September 27:—
Open Cricket Ground.
5 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land on the Spot.

TUESDAY, September 28:—
Claims against the Cambodia must be sent in to Messrs Russell & Co., on or before this date.

THURSDAY, September 30:—
Statement of Business with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to be sent in before this date.

SATURDAY, October 2:—
Noon.—Meeting of The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., at its Head Office, Hongkong.
WEDNESDAY, October 13:—
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., at the Company's office, Pedder's Street.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1886.
MOST OF OUR
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
are
NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

A Second Shipment
is expected by
EARLY STEAMER.

Speciality:
PANSY SEED
in packets of six named varieties.
FINE SELECTED SEEDS.
Price, \$1.00.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, September 8, 1886. 1742

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.

The China Mail.
HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1886.

TELEGRAMS.
(Via Southern Line.)
THE HUNG HING.
London, 17th September, 1886.
Mr. Parnell's Bill has been introduced; it empowers the land courts to abate rents, two years' delay of eviction, when tenants deposit half into court.
The

Chang Yeh, which is now wearily dragging its course through the Police Court.

Another attempt at passing off a forged cheque was made on Saturday. Chun Kam San, at present unemployed, but formerly a clerk in the Borneo Company, went to Mr. P. F. Deyers, storekeeper, Lyndhurst Terrace, about 6.30 p.m. on Saturday evening and asked how much he was due Mr. Deyers. The latter said he was due \$19 on one account. He then presented a cheque for \$22.40 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in his favour granted by C. Orange, which he asked Mr. Deyers to cash for him. Mr. Deyers took the cheque, but on looking at it felt suspicious and sent the cheque to the Police Station, and Inspector Matheson took Chun Kam San in charge. The signature is intended for that of that of Mr. J. Orange, engineer at the Tai-tam Water Works, whose acquaintance it is said, the Chinaman made at Sandakan. The forgery is not very cleverly done, the initials of Mr. Orange being written C. instead of J. Chun Kam San was charged with forgery at the Police Court to-day; but after formal evidence had been taken the case was adjourned for a week.

In connection with the Estimates for 1887, printed copies of which were laid on the table at the Council meeting on Friday, the greatest credit must be given to the Government—more especially to the acting Colonial Secretary—for the fulness of the information given, and for the methodical and systematic carefulness devoted to the arrangement of details. Dr. Stewart is not a practised public speaker, at least he seldom practices in that department of public life; but he has certainly stated, in a concise yet ample manner almost every conceivable point which might be looked for as explanatory of the financial condition of the Colony. Indeed, the Doctor seems to have made sure that little is left for explanation by word of mouth. One point in his report concerning expenditure struck us as curious, viz., the amount of interest chargeable upon the Loan. In the brief discussion on the subject of the Loan—whether it should be raised here or at Home—the rate of interest to be charged upon it was specially discussed. It may therefore strike some ratapayers as strange that we should be debited with a rate of 7 per cent. per annum, as seems to be the case on the face of the report (para. D). The sum of \$50,000 is thus made up—\$28,000 as a year's interest for (1880) on \$400,000 at 7 per cent., \$21,000 as 6 months' interest (for 1887) on the \$500,000 to be borrowed next year, and \$8,000 for contingencies. What was taken for granted is that everybody knew that this rate of interest included 3 per cent. for the sinking fund to meet the debt, 4 per cent. only being the interest payable for the Loan. The necessity for the formation of sinking fund has, of course, been frequently referred to; but it has never yet assumed the form in which it now appears, and we mention the fact so as to prevent any misunderstanding on the subject.

H. B. M.'s corvette *Sapphire* arrived at Nagasaki from America Bay, situated on the north of Vladivostok, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, was still in Nagasaki on the 18th.

The U.S.S. *Ossipee* arrived at the anchorage at Yokohama on the 10th instant from Oahu (Hawaii) with Captain W. Parker, United States Minister to Oahu, on board. After a short stay the *Ossipee* was expected to leave for Chifu.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, writing on the 6th instant, says:—The approach of Russia's designs on Korea arose through the Korean Government having in July last handed in a protest to H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking against England's retaining possession of Port Hamilton; no doubt Russia is brought forward as a scape-goat. This has, as last year, alarmed Li Hung-chang; and he is asking everyone how far the Russian Government is presumed, he is the last judge himself.

By last advice from Java a massacre on shipboard is reported from New Guinea. The Captain of a trading Dutch steamer, the *Cocora*, a Javanese engineer, and two others have been treacherously murdered by the crew. The vessel was bound for Batavia. She had been lying vainly waiting for cargo for 14 days, owing to scarcity of dunnage. The natives on the spot at length overboarded the goods and money on board, determined upon murdering the crew and sinking the vessel. The safety of the steamer was thus in jeopardy. The crew, however, who, with a Winchester rifle, shot three Javanese, of whom one died. Ships plying off the coast of Netherlands New Guinea will now no longer be safe unless the Java Government at once take stern measures to punish these criminals.

—Straits Times.

Wonderful news comes to us from Central Asia. Mr. A. Engle Muller writes from thence that he has at last discovered the source of lying. His discovery is founded on mechanical rather than scientific principles. He has confined himself to studying the manner in which the wing of the bird rises the current of air. Mr. Muller was curious to find out what takes place when the air is displaced by the flat surface of the wing. He has succeeded in rendering the air thus disturbed visible to the eye by means of phosphorescent steam. He has thus beheld a diaphanous object cut across the current of air. The air is proved by this test to be compressed against the wing, and then to be driven from beneath it with a propelling power which drives the bird forward with more or less velocity, according to the creature's will. The writer announces his intention of submitting his discovery to the English Government, thinking it might be made use of for British exploration of new countries. He says that he has had no opportunity of experimenting himself, but that he has tried the principle upon inanimate objects with the most undeniable success. Will this new sensation and in nothing like the balloon experiments at Hove, or, what is more, the seed from which a goodly crop of scientific discoveries may arise?

The *Nagasaki Express* of Saturday, the 11th, says:—The German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, which vessel recently had the misfortune to get ashore off the Amur river, arrived from Vladivostok on Friday evening, and on Sunday morning she was taken into the Miao Light, C. B. Dock, for the purpose of accurately estimating the amount of damage sustained, preparatory to repairing her. Mr. Jas. Ellerton, the newly-appointed Lloyd's surveyor for this port, arrived from Kobe on Sunday p.m., and his report, together with the Co.'s estimate for repairs, has been telegraphed to the parties interested, a reply to which has not, we believe, been received up to date. After the water was pumped out of the Dock, it was found that the ship's fore-foot, a small portion of her keel, about one-third of her bottom, (from the stem to about the foremast) and a number of frames in that vicinity, would have to be entirely renewed, besides sundry repairs to her hull and cabin, etc. It is reported that to repair her thoroughly will amount to an outlay of about \$30,000. The work on which will occupy about two months. We believe about \$20,000 was spent in getting her all up, including some \$12,000 in getting her to the British S.S. *Palmer*, Capt. Crawford, for towing her off the reef on the 30th June last.

The *N. J. D. News* of the 15th inst. says:—The Chinese gunboat *Chin He* returned to Shanghai from her search for the foreign vessel that was reported wrecked outside. From reliable information, we learn that the wreck lies thirteen miles south-eastward of the S. E. part of the Island of Mac-tao, and does not appear on the chart, and thirty miles northward of Drinkwater Island. The vessel was found to be bottom up, and covered about three feet at low water spring tides. At 6 a.m. on the 14th, there were nine boats at the wreck, the crews being engaged with hooks at the end of long poles endeavouring to fish up things from the vessel, and there were also native divers engaged in a similar operation, but they did not appear to accomplish much, for all the wreckage obtained by the lot was two pieces of teakwood, which were parts of the hull. From enquiries made amongst the natives, it was ascertained that the ship wrecked vessel, was a small brig, probably Siamese, and this suggestion is somewhat strengthened from the fact that one of the two pieces of wood saved contained rough nails which pierce the sides of the hull in the same manner that the natives, or other Asiatics would bind timbers together. So far as could be ascertained, none of the members of the crew had been seen and no bodies had been found in the vicinity of the wreck, which is miles out of sight of Shanghai. Enquiries were also made at Shanghai and Mac-tao, but no bodies had been washed ashore at either of these places. Beyond this, no further information is at present obtainable, though the Chinese authorities have a man-of-war gun-boat in the vicinity, so that if any further news is obtained we shall probably hear of it.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, was held in the Company's Office this forenoon for the purpose of passing a resolution increasing the limit of risks. These present were:—Hon. J. Bell-Young (Chairman), Hon. A. P. McEwen, Hon. F. D. Sanson, and Mr. H. W. Davis, Consulting Committee; Messrs J. Walter, O. P. O'Hare, E. L. Woodin, J. Macgregor, H. Wicking, Dr. W. S. Adams, R. G. Wilcox, H. S. Mody, J. A. G. de Cunha, O. A. D'Ortiz and E. E. Dear (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—When the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company was formed in 1863, it was deemed prudent to limit its acceptance and retention of risks in any one building and upon goods or merchandise therein, as specified in Section 17 of the Articles of Association, to \$100,000. The Company had then only its called-up capital of \$400,000 in the shape of immediately available assets, and the restriction was no doubt a prudent and a wise one. Since that time, however, the progress of the Company has been so fortunate that now its accumulated funds amount to above \$1,800,000 and the General Managers, with the sanction of the Committee, feel justified in recommending for your approval a resolution that the limit of any one risk be now increased to \$150,000.

It is not intended that this limit should be generally applied, but it will be put into effect in all of your circumstances have changed materially since 1863, not only in the character of the buildings insured but also in the improved appliances for extinguishing fires which are now available, more especially in the two larger centres of Shanghai and Hongkong. That the lessened danger of great loss from conflagration has been appreciated by insurance companies is evinced by the fact that first class risks are now taken at half the rates which were current some 15 years ago. Of recent years, the increase in large public buildings, warehouses, and industrial works has been very marked and a necessity has arisen for a large amount of cover within a limited area. The increased limit proposed will enable the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company to meet the wants of its constituents to a certain extent in this respect, and although the increased power will, I hope, be placed in the hands of the management I think you may rest assured from the careful selection of risks which has been the rule hitherto that it will not be exercised without due consideration for the best interests of the Company. The good fortune of the Office has been great in the past and I wish we could ensure its continuance, but of this you may be satisfied we shall do our best to secure. The resolution which I now lay before you for adoption is as follows:—That Article No. 17 in the Articles of Association be altered by eliminating therefrom the figures \$100,000 where they appear twice therein and substituting for such figures the figures \$150,000.

Mr. Walter seconded the motion, which was carried *unanimously*. The Chairman intimated that there would be a special meeting on Wednesday, the 13th October, to confirm the resolution, and thanked those present for their attendance.

SUPREME COURT IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Sir George Phillips, Chief Justice.) Monday, Sept. 20.

The monthly Criminal Sessions were opened this morning.

ROBBERIES.

Un Ahung was charged with embezzling certain sums of money on three different occasions from his employer, Mr. Henry Fournier. He pleaded guilty on all three counts. He said he was shrewd to Mr. Fournier. His father and mother were ill and he wanted the money to get them cured. His Lordship said he observed it was stated

that sums had been embezzled to the amount of \$145. He would like to get some further information on the matter and would not pronounce sentence just now.

LARCENY BY A SERVANT.

Wong Ahuk, was charged with stealing a gold watch, a gold chain, a gold pencil case, a silver bracelet, and sundry articles of jewellery to the value of \$70, from his master, Mr. Charles Edward Miller, clerk to Mr. J. Evans. He was also charged on a second count with receiving the goods.

Prisoner said his master would not give him his wages. His wife had given birth to a daughter and he was in need of money, so he took the jewellery. He had only been about three months in the colony, and he did not know the customs here. He only took the articles because his master would not give him his wages and he was leaving.

The following gentlemen were then sworn as jurors—Messrs W. F. Hathorly, Alfred Shephard, George K. E. Fells, John Hecche, John Lobary, Colonel Beever, Robert Green.

The Acting Attorney General said Mr. Miller went out of his house on Sunday 5th September at 5.15 p.m. and returned at 6.15. When he came back he found that a gold watch and other articles of jewellery belonging to his wife had been stolen. He reported the matter to the Police and a policeman went to the house No. 33 Hollywood Road, first floor, that same evening and found the prisoner there. The prisoner endeavoured to escape, but the Constable caught him and found part of the property on him.

Charles E. Miller corroborated this statement and said that if the boy had finished his month's work, he would have been due his month's wages, less \$2 advanced—\$4.

Evidence was also given by the Constable as to the arrest of prisoner, and the Judge having summed up, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the first count.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A PRISONER.

Tai Ayeu was charged with unlawfully and maliciously wounding Chan Ahuk, a prisoner in Victoria Gaol, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and with making an assault on Chan Ahuk, occasioning bodily harm to him.

The prisoner and Chan Ahuk first struck him and was annoying him, and then he took a hammer and struck him.

The Acting Attorney General said the prisoner and the wounded man were two prisoners working in the chain gang. On the 31st August the prisoner was breaking stones and the wounded man was carrying stones for him to break. When the latter was putting down the stones the prisoner pressed down his head and gave him two or three blows with a hammer like the one in Court, the hammer with which the blows were given having been found in the case. The prisoner had confessed that he struck Chan Ahuk but he said that he was struck first. Chan Ahuk denied this and the turkey told the jury that he was not struck.

The complaint gave corroborative evidence and denied having first struck the prisoner.

Dr. Jordan said:—I saw the prisoner on the afternoon of the 31st August. He was suffering from pain in the back which he said was due to having been struck by one of the chain gang. I examined him and found two bruises on the right side of the spine above the centre of the body. On closely examining one of the bruises, I noticed that one of the ribs was fractured. There were no other injuries, I could see at that time. Subsequently he spat some blood, indicating that the lungs had been injured. He has been in my care ever since. The injuries might have been dangerous. He is not quite recovered but he is much better. I can only trace two blows, but there may have been more, as two blows on the same spot would not be noticed.

On examination by prisoner—Chan Ahuk was not suffering from venereal disease. I noticed a swelling on his neck. The injuries, with the hammer that was used, might have been inflicted without the assailant using all his force.

Albert Bosworth, assistant turnkey, said he saw the prisoner on the 31st August, and he found him in a state of collapse. He gave evidence as to the assault. Chan Ahuk did not strike the prisoner. He did not see him throw any stones at the prisoner. As far as he was aware there was no quarrel between them. They were not confined in the same part of the gaol.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty on the first account.

RECEIPT AND MALICIOUS WOUNDING.

Tau Ahung was charged with entering a shop at Mong-tai, and stealing a box containing sundry articles, and with maliciously wounding Afia Singh, P.O. 661, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The Attorney General said the evidence he had to bring against the prisoner was that he sent the other prisoner, who was in the cell, to the shop at Mong-tai, and the prisoner and four others rushed forward. The policeman managed to capture the prisoner, who in the struggle speared him, striking him somewhere in the thigh. It was afterwards reported that the house of Ng Wo Shing had been robbed, and some stolen property was found on the prisoner when he was taken to Yan-mai-tai station and searched by the interpreter. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first and third counts.

Evidence was given by the policeman in corroborating these statements and Dr. Wherry spoke as to the injuries received by the Indian policeman.

THE CASE OF DA CRUZ.

On the case of Joseph Da Cruz, who is charged with unlawfully and feloniously receiving certain bank notes being stolen, Mr. Leach (instructed by Mr. Caldwell) applied for an adjournment till to-morrow morning, as he had only received his instructions early this morning and would require some time to consider the evidence. The Acting Attorney General said he had no objection to an adjournment. His Lordship thought there had been ample time to prepare a defence since the case was committed, but as there was another case to occupy the afternoon, he agreed to the adjournment.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Li Aman and Lo Kam Yuen were charged with receiving clothing stolen at Ma-ta-cheung, Kowloon, on the 28th instant, in connection with the robbery of which Tai Ahung was convicted. The prisoners pleaded guilty.

The Acting Attorney General said there was another charge against the prisoners for receiving another bundle, but he did not intend to proceed with it. The depositions were before His Lordship.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow at 10.30.

THE KOREAN COMPLICATIONS.

The Korean correspondents of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, *Hochi Shinbun*, and *Fuji Shinpo* describe the recent complications in the peninsula in terms which are nearly identical. The unanimity of their testimony is remarkable, and it is not better information forthcoming. The *Hochi Shinbun* is particularly outspoken. It emphatically refers to the origin of the complications, in the first instance, to Russia's ambitious designs, and in the second to Korea's conviction that since she cannot count on the protection of either China or Japan, the great northern Power is her best guardian. The intrigues brought about by this concurrence of ambition and reliance are said to have been discovered by the Chinese Representative, Mr. Yuan Shih-ai, who telegraphed to his confidence, proceeded to intimidate the King and accomplish the downfall of the Russo-philic Ministers. The *Hochi Shinbun* correspondent alludes to a secret treaty between Korea and Russia as far as the negotiation of the Russo-Korean frontier was concerned, and the second case, owned by the C.M.S.N. Company, arrived at Nimsen, the 24th ultimo, carrying 250 Chinese brazas who subsequently entered Seoul in disguise.

The *Chung Shinbun*'s account differs in some interesting particulars from that of the other papers. It says that Mr. Yuan Shih-ai acted in accordance with instructions telegraphically received to him, August 13th, from Li Chung-tang, who, having learned that a secret treaty had been concluded with Russia, ordered the arrest and deportation to China of the Korean Ministers concerned in the affair. With regard to the origin of the secret treaty, the *Chung Shinbun* explains that there is in Seoul a party strongly in favour of Western civilization and bitterly opposed to China's suzerainty. The leaders of this party, chief among whom is Kim Kook-shin, Minister of Home Affairs, negotiated the Russian treaty, using no other way of launching their country in the path of progress.

The Queen is credited with having countenanced their design. The *Chung Shinbun* correspondent adds that the King of Korea, probably misled by the promises of the Russian agent, ordered the degradation and exile of the four progressive leaders on August 8th, that is to say, four days before the supposed receipt of Chung-tang's instructions to Mr. Yuan Shih-ai.

It may be ascertained with tolerable confidence that all these stories are wide of the mark so far as the supposed Russian treaty is concerned. The latest account of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*'s correspondent probably comes nearest to the truth. That writer rules the whole trouble to the jealousy of Min-yeon, who, as a result of the place of the ruler of the rival Kim faction, accused them of intriguing with Russia, and persuaded not only the Chinese Representative in Seoul, but even the Viceroy Li, to credit the charge. Probably something is also to be placed to the account of the misfortune which befell the Kim faction, and with China in consequence of Kim Yu Kuan's escape. To us it seems that the complication is another testimony to the foresight of the Japanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who long ago predicted that in the hands of rival political parties in Korea lay the principal source of danger to the peace of the East.—*Japan Mail*.

THE CEBELERS IN A TYPHOON.

Professor Anderson sends to the *Straits Times* the following account of the typhoon encountered by the *Cebeler* on the passage from Hongkong to Saigon:—

On Sunday, August 20th, in the China Sea, on a voyage from Hongkong to Saigon, the *Cebeler*, a ship of 500 tons, met a typhoon commencing at 4 in the morning and increasing in severity till 10 a.m., when its intensity was so great that we all, from the Captain down, thought we had come to our last moment, the heavy seas, mountain high, were coming over us, and the cabin passengers were in the greatest danger to the peace of the East.—*Japan Mail*.

Lord Londsdale recently appeared before the Police Court at Newcastle-on-Tyne charged with assaulting Mr. David de Bonasade, the husband of Miss Violet Cammerton, the actress, and the evidence disclosed a state of affairs which are in the highest degree creditable to the noble Lord. In his evidence, the complainant said Lord Londsdale had travelled round with his company, and was supposed to be a friend of him and his wife, and lent money to the speculation. On one occasion he said that Lord Londsdale had 'chucked him out' of his wife's bedroom. Miss Cammerton herself said she was got a divorce from her husband. The *World* takes advantage of the opportunity to make some caustic, and, in the main, well-deserved comments on Lord Londsdale's conduct:—

A number of correspondents, known and unknown, public and private, announce themselves as anxiously expecting the results of this trial, and the narrative is given in the manner and customs of the British Peerage afforded by the appearance of the Earl of Londsdale in the Newcastle police-court. The interest is gratifying, if somewhat unexpected; for really we have but few remarks to make. Lord Londsdale's escape; it is entirely in accord with his former proceedings. In July '85 he gets into a libellous wrangle in a public place about Mrs. Langtry, the actress; in July '86 he beats the husband of Miss Violet Cammerton, with whom he was travelling for the past three weeks with Miss Violet Cammerton, and she was got a divorce from her husband. The *World* takes advantage of the opportunity to make some caustic, and, in the main, well-deserved comments on Lord Londsdale's conduct:—

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THE CHOLERA AT TOKYO.

The cholera in Tokyo continues to abate with remarkable rapidity. The latest returns are as follows:—

Deaths. New Cases. New Cases. Old Cases. Sept. 8th, 108, 108, 70, 59.

To fully appreciate these figures, it is necessary to remember that the disease did not assume epidemic proportions in the capital until August 3rd, when the daily number of cases for the first time exceeded one hundred. We have now returned to the state of affairs which existed between that date and August 8th; that is to say, to the state of affairs which existed during the first week of the epidemic. Of course it would be premature to indulge in any feeling of complete confidence yet, but we may at least assume that the climax has been passed, and that the disease has distinctly passed to the declining side of the curve. There can be no doubt that this happy result is largely due to the indefatigable exertions of the authorities and to the thoroughness of their sanitary precautions.

Tokyo has acquired an unenviable reputation as a cholera centre, and it is not surprising that the disease has been so prevalent here. The cholera has been very severely, and even foreigners have not enjoyed their usual immunity. A few days ago, a missionary lady who had been obliged to close the school over which she presided in consequence of the appearance of cholera among the pupils, was attacked by the disease. After a detention of life was saved with difficulty, after a course of very vigorous treatment by the Rev. Dr. Macdonald. The same physician was subsequently called to see an American gentleman, whose symptoms were of a highly disquieting character. In this second case, the progress of the disease was happily arrested before it reached an acute stage. Tokijiki is proverbial for bad water, so that its evil record is not surprising.—*Japan Mail*.

THE RUKIU ISLANDS.

An officer of a steamer which recently visited the Rukiu Islands, sends the *Japan Mail* a letter in which he gives a short account of his observations at that place:—'The principal object of our voyage to Rukiu was to convey thither the new Governor, Mr. Otake Sadakazu, and a body of police—the relief for those who had put in the winter in the prefecture. After a detention at Oshima Anchorage, during very bad weather, we arrived at the islands on the 24th ultimo, and anchored outside the mouth of the river at Nawa. There is a capital anchorage, however, inside for vessels drawing not more than 14 feet. We remained until the 28th, when, having embarked the time-expired police, we sailed for your port. The climate may be described as salubrious and the temperature equable, our instruments never indicating more than 92° or less than 85° Fahr. in shade, and the nights are sufficiently cool to make a blanket a necessity. The people are of a ferocious kind, their bites being scarcely perceptible. In appearance the inhabitants more resemble the Japanese, and are an easy-going people, who give no trouble to the Government. The authorities, who are recently placed in complete control, and the office of policeman is pretty much of a sinecure. They are widely different however, from the Japanese in one particular, that of cleanliness—the lower orders especially. Their wants are few and modest, and although the Japanese merchants have established here for the sale of products from Japan and foreign countries, they do not appear to be doing a roaring trade. I suppose that there is no article in the world which has penetrated into so many obscure and remote corners of the earth as the bottle of soda water. We found the Rukiu, in perfect condition, at the moderate price of 30 sen per quart bottle. The women are modest, and have a remarkably fine carriage, the result, doubtless, as I have observed in other parts of the world—of carrying burdens upon the head, which is the common practice. Fences are plentiful, and those I handled appeared to have been properly broken to the saddle. Although seldom over 12 hands, they are of a much better breed than the Japanese animal, possess better points, and are stronger. Those I rode had good manners and made a sound of movement never slackened. With a party from the ship I rode up to the Castle, a steep incline, and the animals required no urging whatever, being just as fresh at the finish as at the start. The roads, which are excellent even by comparison with those in the neighbourhood of Yokohama, were made by the authorities, who are instituting improvements in all directions. In the Castle, we found troops (about 250), a detachment from the Kumaoto Garrison, whose term of service in Rukiu is one year, and who will be relieved next April.'

'THE WORLD' ON LORD LONSDALE.

Lord Londsdale recently appeared before the Police Court at Newcastle-on-Tyne charged with assaulting Mr. David de Bonasade, the husband of Miss Violet Cammerton, the actress, and the evidence disclosed a state of affairs which are in the highest degree creditable to the noble Lord. In his evidence, the complainant said Lord Londsdale had travelled round with his company, and was supposed to be a friend of him and his wife, and lent money to the speculation. On one occasion he said that Lord Londsdale had 'chucked him out' of his wife's bedroom. Miss Cammerton herself said she was got a divorce from her husband. The *World* takes advantage of the opportunity to make some caustic, and, in the main, well-deserved comments on Lord Londsdale's conduct:—

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and a horse-rider from Francoeur's from the lips of Mr. Foker. But there the wicked old nobleman would have drawn the line; he would not have gone into 'the class' at home. But in how many cases, were they not in the East, would they be able to dwell away their lives in the manner too common here? It is very convenient to have a surer to do the sewing, and a butler or head-boy to look after the house work, with perhaps a couple of ayahs if two or more children claim maternal attention. But the system is emphatically a bad one. It gives leisure for riding and especially for the use of the whip, and the system is convenient to have a surer to do the sewing, and a butler or head-boy to look after the house work, with perhaps a couple of ayahs if two or more children claim maternal attention. But the system is emphatically a bad one. 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Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship **CITY OF PEKING** will be despatched from San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 23rd September, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

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Return Passages.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare.

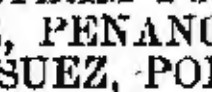
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 60A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, September 2, 1886. 1093



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSEIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **BRINDISI**, Captain A. W. ADAMSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on FRIDAY, 24th September, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bill of Lading.

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N.B.—This Steamer takes Passengers and Cargo for MANZILLA.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 13, 1886. 1707

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

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THE Steamship **SAN PABLO** will be despatched from San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, 2nd October, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

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Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare.

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C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, September 14, 1886. 1775

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INDEX

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'CHINA REVIEW'
from
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1.—LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.
2.—ARTICLES.
3.—REVIEWS OF BOOKS.
4.—LIST OF AUTHORS REVIEWED.

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STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, MARSEILLES AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

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ON THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1886, at Noon, the Company's S.S. **YANGTSE**, Commandant LOMINE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Macao, and accepted in transit through Macao for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 30th September, 1886. (Parcels are not to be sent on board after this time.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, September 17, 1886. 1796

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

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For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

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Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 498

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NORTON & Co., Agents.
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 3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pender's Wharf.
 6. From Pender's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

- Section.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
 8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
 9. From East Point to North Point.
 10. From North Point to Kowloon Wharves.
 11. Jardine's Wharf.

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Amoy	6 k	Hammil	Brit.	str.	678	Jan. 31	Russell & Co.	
Amoy	4 c	Krohn	Brit.	str.	814	Sept. 20	Siemssen & Co.	
Amoy	4 c	Walace	Brit.	str.	1214	Aug. 28	Russell & Co.	
Amoy	5 c	Wildgoose	Brit.	str.	1096	Sept. 17	Russell & Co.	
Amoy	7 k	Cass	Brit.	str.	973	Sept. 12	Douglas Steamship Co.	
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Amoy	6 k	Mooney	Brit.	str.	532	May 20	Wieler & Co.	Laid up
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Amoy	6 c	Marquez	Span.	str.	482	Sept. 19	Brando & Co.	
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Amoy	3 h	Newton	Brit.	str.	862	Sept. 19	Yuen Fat Hong	
Amoy	6 c	Clegg	Brit.	str.	1180	Sept. 16	Butterfield & Swire	
Amoy	6 c	Seymour	Brit.	str.	2009	Sept. 19	F. & O. S. N. Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Salmon	Brit.	str.	85	Sept. 16	Edward Schellhas & Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Bruhn	Ger.	str.	612	Sept. 14	Wieler & Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Piper	Ger.	str.	395	Sept. 14	Wieler & Co.	
Amoy	3 h	Schulz	Brit.	str.	784	Sept. 18	Siemssen & Co.	
Amoy	5 c	Talbot	Brit.	str.	675	Sept. 20	Russell & Co.	
Amoy	5 k	Thomas	Brit.	str.	750	July 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Amoy	8 c	Moss	Ger.	str.	400	Sept. 12	A. R. Marry	
Amoy	6 k	Hammil	Brit.	str.	678	Jan. 31	Russell & Co.	
Amoy	4 c	Krohn	Brit.	str.	814	Sept. 20	Siemssen & Co.	
Amoy	4 c	Walace	Brit.	str.	1214	Aug. 28	Russell & Co.	
Amoy	5 c	Wildgoose	Brit.	str.	1096	Sept. 17	Russell & Co.	
Amoy	7 k	Cass	Brit.	str.	973	Sept. 12	Douglas Steamship Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Haye	Ger.	str.	1093	Sept. 13	Butterfield & Swire	
Amoy	3 c	Wendt	Ger.	str.	796	Sept. 18	Melchers & Co.	
Amoy	8 k	George	Brit.	str.	1030	Sept. 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Amoy	1 k	Darborn	Amer.	str.	5079	Sept. 17	M. S. S. Co.	
Amoy	3 k	Hammil	Brit.	str.	674	Sept. 4	Siemssen & Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Gibb	Brit.	str.	1114	Sept. 14	Chinese	
Amoy	6 k	Mooney	Brit.	str.	532	May 20	Wieler & Co.	
Amoy	6 c	Burgeyne	Brit.	str.	866	Sept. 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Anderson	Brit.	str.	561	Sept. 14	Yuen Fat Hong	
Amoy	6 c	Marquez	Span.	str.	482	Sept. 19	Brando & Co.	
Amoy	3 k	Edwards	Brit.	str.	1360	Sept. 18	Russell & Co.	
Amoy	5 c	Siemssen	Ger.	str.	750	Aug. 28	Siemssen & Co.	
Amoy	5 c	Walace	Brit.	str.	569	Sept. 18	Douglas Steamship Co.	
Amoy	4 c	Chater	Brit.	str.	1361	Sept. 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Amoy	3 h	Moller	Norw.	str.	1157	Sept. 18	Wieler & Co.	
Amoy	6 c	Davies	Brit.	str.	1867	Sept. 20	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Amoy	3 k	Enke	Ger.	str.	297	Sept. 17	A. R. Marry	
Amoy	3 k	Jorck	Nor.	str.	1199	Sept. 19	Mitten Bussen Kaisha	
Amoy	3 c	Hohmann	Ger.	str.	704	Sept. 17	Wieler & Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Leumann	Brit.	str.	1247	Sept. 18	Russell & Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Parvill	Brit.	str.	1454	Sept. 13	Russell & Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Drake	Brit.	str.	1533	Sept. 16	Siemssen & Co.	
Amoy	3 h	Midler	Ger.	str.	782	Sept. 18	Siemssen & Co.	
Amoy	3 k	Watton	Brit.	str.	1011	Sept. 17	Yuen Fat Hong	
Amoy	6 k	Stopani	Brit.	tug.	161	June 2	H. K. & W. Dock Co.	
Amoy	6 c	Boert	Ger.	str.	1911	Sept. 18	Russell & Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Healey	Brit.	str.	560	Sept. 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Strohm	Ger.	str.	1190	Sept. 17	Edward Schellhas & Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Sanderson	Brit.	str.	1397	Sept. 3	Butterfield & Swire	
Amoy	7 h	Mortleman	Brit.	str.	482	Aug. 31	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Amoy	2 k	Koch	Brit.	str.	313	Sept. 19	Chinese	
Amoy	3 h	Newton	Brit.	str.	862	Sept. 19	Yuen Fat Hong	
Amoy	6 c	Clegg	Brit.	str.	1180	Sept. 16	Butterfield & Swire	
Amoy	6 c	Seymour	Brit.	str.	2009	Sept. 19	F. & O. S. N. Co.	
Amoy	3 c	Salmon	Brit.	str.	85	Sept. 16	Edward Schellhas & Co.	
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Amoy	3 c	Piper	Ger.	str.	395	Sept. 14	Wieler & Co.	
Amoy	3 h	Schulz	Brit.	str.	784	Sept. 18	Siemssen & Co.	
Amoy	5 c	Talbot	Brit.	str.	675	Sept. 20	Russell & Co.	